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PURDY'S  
DESCRIPTIVE AND RETAIL CATALOGUE FOR SPRING OF 1881.



WARREN.



LONGFELLOW



CRYSTAL CITY



MINER'S GREAT PROLIFIC



GLENDALE



CRESCENT SEEDLING



COWING'S SEEDLING.



WINDSOR CHIEF,

Small text at the bottom of the Windsor Chief illustration: *Wm. Purdy & Co. - R. N.Y. Co.*

APR 6 1881  
BOSTON

APR 6 1881  
BOSTON



**THE SHARPLESS SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.**

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The largest and one of the most productive and reliable strawberries we have ever seen or grown.

A. M. PURDY, having moved back to the farm from Rochester, now has the *entire* oversight of growing, packing and shipping stock (the firm of Purdy & Johnston and A. M. Purdy & Co. have dissolved by mutual consent), and he is bound that no uncalled-for complaint shall be received about poor packing, impure plants, &c., &c.

If there are any new kinds of plants not on this list wanted by our customers, by ordering from us at prices offered in *retail* price-list of other growers, we will obtain them for you from *responsible* parties. We do this so that you can order entire from us without *dividing* your order—making you extra trouble and expense.

IF YOU WISH TO PLANT LARGELY of anything in this catalogue, give us a list of kinds and number of each you want on a *separate* sheet of paper from your letter, leaving room for us to annex prices, and we will return it to you with prices that we are *confident* will *prove satisfactory*.

If you order plants SENT BY EXPRESS—you *paying charges*—we will make the following discount: For an assortment of *not less than six* named sorts amounting to \$5.00 for \$3.50, or \$8.00 worth for \$5.00. In sending by Express we can give larger plants, if desired, and pack with large quantities of moss. Large bills of plants can be sent by fast freight at very low rates. We make no charge for packing; and having had twenty years' experience in sending by mail, Express and freight, flatter ourselves that we are as expert at this as any dealer in the country.

OUR PACKING SEASON FOR SPRING usually begins in March, and our *first* shipments are to the most extreme points south and on the Pacific coast, so parties in these sections should order EARLY to have early shipments. Remember that if the season is advanced in these sections far ahead of ours, that plants from here are in a dormant state, not having started to grow, and hence being transplanted in a more advanced locality, they grow right along.

Our correspondence is so extensive, and our knowledge such as to what sorts succeed best in different sections and on different soils, that if any who wish to plant do not know what kinds to rely upon, if you leave the selection to us we will send you kinds that we will *guarantee* will succeed well with you. Simply name soil—whether rich or poor, heavy or light, exposed or not exposed, low land or upland.

AS SOON AS PLANTS ARE RECEIVED, take them from the package, loosen the bunches, and dip the bunches in a puddle made of rich muck or clayish soil, and put away in a cool place out of the sun, and when set puddle them again. Treated in this way, scarcely a plant will fail to grow. DON'T LEAVE THEM IN THE PACKET, AND POUR WATER ON THEM, as some do, for by such a course the plant will severely heat and spoil. ALL COMPLAINTS MUST BE MADE ON RECEIPT OF PLANTS.

PLANTS BY MAIL a *specialty* with us. We are sending out plants to all parts of the United States, Territories and Canada with *perfect success*, and as postage is *prepaid* by us it is much cheaper for those ordering who want but a few plants; but where a number of neighbors club together and get \$10 to \$25 worth of plants, or more, we advise ordering by Express, where your Express office is not too far away.

REMEMBER, SUCCESS depends upon getting GENUINE, PURE PLANTS, and as we have the personal oversight of our planting, walking over and around and through them hundreds of times monthly, we KNOW they can be RELIED ON.

WRITE YOUR ORDER AND DIRECTIONS FOR SHIPPING ON A *separate sheet* FROM YOUR LETTER. This MUST be observed to prevent mistakes in shipping. Send the amount of your order in National Currency, folded around an old postal card or thin paste-board, and your letter around this, and securely sealed. Post Office orders, or Registered letter on Palmyra Post Office, or draft on New York, but not individual checks on bank, unless you add sufficient to pay cost of collection. Postage stamps accepted to make change for a less amount than \$1.00.

If any person receiving this price-list gets more than one copy, we will be greatly obliged if you will hand the extra copy to a neighbor or friend who is interested in fruits.

Many have the impression that it requires a great deal of experience and knowledge to grow small fruits successfully, and that they can only be grown on some particular soil or in certain localities, when the facts are that any soil that will grow corn or potatoes will grow small fruits, and any person that can grow the former can grow the latter. If soil is "clammy" and wet, *drain it* and put on a lot of sand or coal-ashes, and spade in; or, if a small garden-bed, and drainage is not easily done, dig out paths and throw up beds four to six feet wide; and in field culture, throw up narrow lands—leaving deep "dead furrows" every rod or so apart. If soil is poor and light, mix a spoonful of any commercial manure or bone-dust through it where each strawberry plant is set; and for raspberries, blackberries, grapes, &c., two to four spoonfuls—incorporating it well into and through the soil.

FARMERS will find that the most convenient way to grow fruit is to plant in as long rows as possible and rows far enough apart to cultivate between them with a horse and cultivator; rows of strawberries to be three to four feet apart, and raspberries and blackberries not less than six feet apart.

If you receive more than one copy of this Catalogue, please hand extra copies to your neighbor who may be interested in fruits.

Address

A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N. Y.

## FINCH'S PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY.

Pronounced by fruit growers of twenty-five years experience as the best *market berry* brought to their notice since the introduction of Wilson's Albany. Originated with Lewis Finch, of Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1874, and is undoubtedly a seedling of Russell's Prolific fertilized with Wilson's Albany, as it was first discovered in a patch where these two varieties were planted in alternate rows.

The plant is a vigorous grower, hardy and prolific, foliage strong and healthy, does not burn in the sun; fruit stalk standing erect, and stiff enough to keep the berries from the ground; blossom perfect; berries averaging larger than Wilson, ripening with that variety, and holding out in size to the last picking, often furnishing finest specimens at the close of the season; flavor good, flesh *very firm*, makes no juice in handling, and has been kept in eating condition for six days after picking; shape roundish conical, strikingly uniform; color, bright red scarlet, presenting a very attractive appearance. The originator claims that this berry is destined to take the place of Wilson's Albany as a *market variety*, a position which every aspirant thus far has failed to obtain in every particular.

Mr. Finch exhibited his seedling before the Cincinnati Horticultural Society and the committee reported it as "the best new variety not heretofore exhibited."

Dr. A. E. Heighway, President of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, says of it: "Finch's Prolific is a thrifty, luxuriant grower, very prolific of handsome berries above the average size, and of delicious flavor. Would recommend it as one of the best for either amateur or market purposes."

Geo. W. Trowbridge, of Hamilton County, Ohio, says of it: "I have watched for two years past the new seedling strawberry, produced by Lewis Finch, and named by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society 'Finch's Prolific,' with care, as grown and fruited on my grounds, and exhibited by him before said society. I believe the same to be very worthy of general trial, especially as a market berry, combining as it does, hardness and vigor of growth as to plant, good size, color, and quality as to fruit, as well as productiveness and firmness for market."

Geo. L. Miller, of Butler County, Ohio, says of it: "This variety has been growing on our grounds for two seasons, and proves so superior to the Wilson in quality and every thing else that goes to make a popular fruit, that we predict for it a great future."

Good strong plants by mail at \$2.00 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Address,

**A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N.Y.**

## THE GRANGE POTATO.

We have planted and grown the past season about four acres of Potatoes, among them such leading sorts as Peach Blows, Snow Flake, Early and Late Rose, Peerless, Shaker, &c., &c., but not one of them began to yield such a crop of large, fine, uniform tubers as the Grange. We believe it to be *the most productive Potato in existence*. We planted last spring about four bushels, cutting them up in pieces of one eye, and we have averaged from each hill ten to fifteen potatoes, which *averaged* in size as large as the largest Late Rose or Snow Flake we have grown; and as for quality, if there is a better potato we have yet to see it. The stalks are short and abundant, and the leaves small, tough and durable, and is the least affected by the beetle of any potato grown by us. It is light color, rusty coat with pink eyes.

Price by mail, *post-paid*, 50 cents per pound, or three pounds for \$1.00. By express or freight, \$1.00 per peck; \$3.00 per bushel.

## THE "ONTARIO" POTATO.

This is a new seedling potato grown by H. H. Doolittle, of Ontario County, N.Y. He is an old potato grower and has taken a great interest in growing new sorts, and claims for this sort as being *earlier* than either the Early Rose or Extra Early Vermont, and as to quality the universal expression with all who have tried it is, "*the best I ever ate.*" For full description, see his article in the APRIL number of our FRUIT RECORDER, (sent *free* to all applicants.) By mail 50 cents per pound.

## WHITE ELEPHANT POTATO.

1.00 per pound, by mail.

## STRAWBERRIES.

For garden culture, where clear cultivation and the finest fruit is desired, we advise growing by the "hill" or "stool" plan; that is, keep off all runners, for if allowed to run out and set plants it is a tedious job to work among them to keep down weeds. Another plan is, what we call, the "hill and matted row system," which, with other plans for growing, is so minutely described in our 25 cent SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR. It is but little trouble to keep off runners, &c. Wait until a number have formed and about ready to set plants, and then gather all up in the left hand, and with a sharp knife or sheep shears in the right hand cut all off with one clip. It is not necessary to cut the runners clear back to the crown, as some do, but simply by holding them all above the plant cut all off with one clip back to the top of the plant. If the soil is in good order, so as to raise good crops of potatoes, we would not advise enriching it more for most kinds of strawberries, as it causes them to run too much to plant and not fruit well. Some kinds, however, will bear high manuring. These we will name when describing them. The main requisite to grow fine, large crops is, first, deep spading or plowing; and, second, oft-repeated cultivation or heavy mulching. For hill or stool cultivation, set plants twelve inches apart in the row and the rows eighteen to twenty-four inches apart. As mulching the entire surface is very essential to obtain large crops of the finest fruit—clean and bright—of course, the nearer the plants are set the more hills will be formed on the same space of ground, and the more will be mulched with the same amount of mulching material. So grow by the "matted row" or "matted bed" plan—which is safest and best where freezing is severe and winters open. Set plants twelve to fifteen inches apart in the row and rows two to three feet apart. Our SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR gives full details for growing thus, as also for renewing old matted-bed plantations. There are some kinds that do not do well grown in matted beds; these we will name when describing them.

We usually use an ordinary garden trowel for setting plants, throwing out a little earth towards us and then running the trowel down the length of the blade and working it back and forth, so as to leave a hole depth and width of trowel back of it, and then taking the plant from a pail of water (in which we throw them if weather or ground is dry), and straightening out the roots and spreading them out fan-shape, drop them into the hole deep enough so that the crown of the plant will be nearly covered with earth when set, and then pull out the trowel and running it in again a little farther away from the plant towards you, with the point of the trowel run down, near to the lower extremity of the root, and then press the trowel towards the plant, pressing the earth firmly against the plant—so firm that the plant cannot be pulled out by a single leaf or stem. If the ground and weather be very dry when the plants are set, it is a good plan to dig out earth with the trowel, making a large deep hole, and as the root of the plant is placed in pour into the hole a gill or so of water and fill up with earth quickly, and shade the plant for a day or two with pieces of paper or leaves.

MULCHING is for three purposes—winter protection, keeping fruit clean, and protection in drouth. Where snow generally covers the ground the first is not necessary, as the snow is sufficient; but where the winters are severe and the ground freezes and thaws, a mulch to shade the surface is necessary to hold the frost in and prevent thawing. Straw or hay is unexcelled for this purpose—putting on just enough to hide the soil from sight, throwing upon it, here and there, a little earth, stones or brush to hold it down. Pine "needles" or leaves are also splendid. Fresh shavings or sawdust should not be used. Rotted tanbark or sawdust may be used if raked off or worked into the soil only in the spring. It is a good plan to work off the straw early in the spring; giving the bed two or three good cultivations or hoeing, and when the fruit is half-grown mulch the soil heavily between and around the plant with sawdust, tanbark, straw or hay—leaving it on until fruiting is over. This keeps the fruit clean and protects the plants and fruit from drouth.

We have found a fine mulch for plants for winter protection: Keep the plants clean and the ground well worked up to August 15 to 25, and then sow thickly among the plants, oats. These grow up, and, as winter sets in, fall down among the plants, and make a splendid mulch.

GRUBS.—These are one of the worst enemies to a newly-set strawberry bed. It is a good plan to sow over the bed two quarts of salt to the square rod a week or two before setting, and work this well into the soil.

STRAWBERRY WORMS.—In many parts of the West these have proved a terrible enemy to the strawberry, stripping whole plantations like fire. As soon as they are discovered (which can be told by the leaf rolling and drying up) sprinkle the plants with Paris-green water every week for three or four weeks (of course, this will not be done when they are in fruiting, as these worms do their work later in the season). Another remedy is to scatter straw over the bed, thinly, and burn it over. This destroys the varmint, and if the straw is not too thick, so as to keep fire too long over the crown of the plant, no harm is done to the plant, as it puts up its green foliage at once, and is really benefited by it.

When plants are set in the spring, it is better to pick off all fruit-stems the first season, unless a few are desired to see the quality of the fruit, and then only the most stocky plants should be allowed to retain a single stem. As a rule, however, plants do not produce as large fruit on young plants the same season they are set out.

LARGE FRUIT FOR THE SHOW TABLE.—To grow extra large fruit, plant such kinds as Jucunda, Golden Queen, Monarch of the West, Sharpless, Triomphe de Gand, or St. American. Incorporate

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*If you should want more copies of this catalogue to hand to neighbors or customers, we will send them on application; and if you should receive more than one copy, will you kindly hand the extra copy to some person interested in fruits and flowers.*

well into the soil well-rotted compost—say four bushels to the square rod. Keep off all runners—growing plants in hills. When winter sets in, mulch the bed with straw or hay, just so as to hide the plants from sight; and as spring opens, rake this all off, and when the surface of the ground gets dry hoe it over well—but not too deep, so as to cut the root—up to the time the blossoms show, and then mulch the ground all over, three or four inches deep, with the straw or hay that lay on the bed through the winter—allowing the plants room through the mulching to grow and throw up the fruit stalk. If rains are not frequent and it should get a little dry, *soak* the bed with water two or three times a week. A little ammonia put into the water is excellent. As fruit stems make their appearance, if *extra large specimens* are desired for show purposes, keep off half or two-thirds of the fruit stems, and as the others form fruit nip out with sharp pointed scissors inferior specimens, and you will have fruit that will make your opponents stare.

**EARLY FRUIT.**—This may be had a week to ten days in advance of the general crop by planting, in close beds, such sorts as Metcalf, Nicanor, &c., in rather sandy, "poorish" soil, protected by an ordinary hotbed frame, and covered, cold nights and days in the spring, with glass or oilcloth.

### VARIETIES AND PRICES.

By mail, postpaid, at 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per hundred, except where otherwise priced.

Those marked with an (H,) are perfect blossoms, or Hermaphrodite, and those with a (P,) imperfect blossoms, or Pistillates; the former producing full crops by themselves, while the latter requires every fifth or sixth row of the former planted among them as a fertilizer. Those sorts with a star prefixed succeed well grown by any system and in all climates, or on any soil; while the others require extra care and are grown only in "hills" or "hill and row system."

\* **METCALF'S EARLY, (H.)**—The earliest sort grown, and yielding a large crop in a few days' time, making a very valuable acquisition as a profitable market fruit.

\* **DOWNER'S PROLIFIC, (H.)**—Yields the bulk of its crop early when fruit sells for very high prices, and, with us, one year after another, as great a bearer as any of our old tried sorts, and its extreme hardiness makes it a very remunerative sort indeed. Color light scarlet; shape nearly round; flavor fair; size large, and a certain yielder every year. Succeeds equally well in the most Northern or Southern latitude.

\* **FRENCH, (H.)**—Another early sort. Grown in hills; it forms enormous crowns, the hills averaging a foot across the top, and consequently yielding very large crops, all of which are picked early in a few days' time. Fruit beautiful scarlet, flavor very delicious; large size and uniformly so. Originated in New Jersey, and proves extremely hardy wherever tried. One of our favorites for home use.

\* **PHILADELPHIA, (H.)**—The most delicious early sort we have, and yields its whole crop of good sized, bright scarlet fruit at three or four pickings.

\* **NICANOR, (H.)**—Plant very hardy and vigorous. It commences to ripen a few days before the Early Scarlet, and continues up to the very latest; thus making it profitable at both ends of the season. Fruit good size, very regular and uniform, roundish conical, bright scarlet; more firm and not so acid as Wilson, Our standard early sort for market

\* **WILSON'S ALBANY, (H.)**—Too well known to require any description. Yields enormous crops everywhere. A week later than any of the above. This sort is badly mixed throughout the country, there being but very few plantations but what have more or less spurious plants mixed in. Hence great care should be taken to secure genuine plants. Succeeds well in hills or rows.

\* **KRAMER, (H.)**—Popular in the Northwest because of its extreme hardiness and productiveness. An "iron-clad" against cold and extreme heat.

\* **CHAS. DOWNING, (H.)**—No old sort has given more general satisfaction North or South than this. Plant hardy; yields large crops; flavor delicious; bright scarlet, large size. We notice that Illinois and Western horticulturists generally place it first on the list, both for home use and for market.

**MONARCH OF THE WEST, (H.)**—A fine large variety, good flavor. Its great fault is in having green ends to the fruit, but this does not hurt it for family use, it being one of the best for that purpose. It must have rich soil and good cultivation. 30 cents per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

\* **GREEN PROLIFIC (P.)**—Of all the *tried* sorts on our grounds, we are satisfied that this is one of the most valuable on account of its extreme hardiness, both through the coldest and most changeable winters and driest and hottest summers, and its wonderful bearing qualities every year. We have sent out no sort that we have received more high and flattering testimonials from than this, and this, too, from nearly every State in the Union. Fruit large size and very uniform, there being scarcely any small berries among them. Shape round; color beautiful orange scarlet; fair flavor and grows well up from the ground. It is pronounced by some a pistillate, but we consider it sufficiently supplied with stamens for a self-fertilizer; still, it might be well to plant every fifth or sixth row with the Wilson. Downer, or some other fertilizing sort. Season medium to late.

\* **LENNING'S WHITE, (H.)**—The finest "white" variety grown. Large size; perfectly round; white, with a delicate blush on one side; extremely high flavored and highly perfumed. It is one of the most delicious flavored strawberries we have ever tasted, and should be found in every assortment. It is one of our favorites for canning purposes.

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☞ Be careful in ordering Strawberry plants that you don't get those affected with the "leaf roller" or strawberry worm. We will warrant our plants free from them.



**JUCUNDA, (H.)**—We have never grown a strawberry that runs so uniformly large, and such beautiful scarlet waxen color, as this variety. The fruit keeps large up to the very last picking. It succeeds best on heavy rich loam; if not rich, it must be made so with a liberal coating of well-rotted manure. It should be grown only in hills to produce full crops. Season medium to very late.

**GOLDEN QUEEN, (H.)**—We have picked fruit, *twenty* of which would fill a quart measure; and picked as they run, the average was not over *fifty*. Being such fine yielders, and such large, beautiful fruit, and yielding so very late in the season, makes them one of the most valuable and desirable sorts. They must have rich soil and good cultivation.

\* **COL. CHENEY, (P.)**—A cross between the Russell and Triumph de Gand. It has the rich gloss and distinct scarlet of the first, with the luscious meaty character and firmness of the latter. The fruit is large and very uniform in size, and enormously productive, being fully equal in productiveness, with us, to the famous Wilson's Albany. The plant is strong, healthy and robust. We consider it one of the finest varieties on our grounds. Its peculiar spicy flavor is liked by all. From all parts of the country, and especially from the South, we have the most favorable reports of it. It is perfectly hardy, standing the summer's sun and winter's cold to perfection.

\* **KENTUCKY STRAWBERRY, (H.)**—This large, late and valuable variety has become very popular with both marketmen and amateurs. Ripening at a time when fruit is scarce, the main crop of strawberries being over, and raspberries not having made their appearance, it connects the berry season, which has heretofore had an important break. For several years past late strawberries have sold better than our earliest ones, in many markets.

### STRAWBERRIES—NEWER SORTS.

**STERLING, (H.)**—A new berry of great promise. Fruit medium to large, very firm, and of the richest and most delicious flavor when ripe.

\* **CUMBERLAND TRIUMPH, (H.)**—A very fine berry in all respects; of very large size, fine form and beautiful color, and excellent quality, and is growing into general favor. 30 cents per doz.,

\* **DUCHESS, (H.)**—A valuable early variety, of large size and fine appearance, light crimson, firm and fine quality. A promising market berry.

\* **CRESCENT SEEDLING, (P.)**—This is beyond question a wonderful strawberry; its productiveness is astonishing. Fifteen thousand quarts (468 bushels) have been gathered in one season from one acre. In size it is medium to large; in color, brilliant, handsome, and does not get dull when in market; in quality it is unsurpassed, rich, having the peculiar wild flavor. The fruit colors on all sides at once, so that all-red berries may be gathered, a quality appreciated by market growers; all berries perfect in form and merchantable. It bears immense crops even in weeds and grass. It is the "iron clad" of the new sorts. E. P. Roe says, "I do not hesitate to pronounce it the most prolific strawberry I have ever seen."

\* **SHARPLESS SEEDLING, (H.)**—Among the new kinds, we think nothing can compare with this. The fruit is large to very large, an average specimen measuring one and one-half inches in diameter. A large berry, exhibited at the Nurserymen's Convention in Rochester, weighed 17-18th ounces, and measured 7 inches in circumference. In form it is generally oblong, narrowing to the apex, and irregular and flattened. Color, clear bright red, with a shining surface; flesh firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma. In quality it ranks with the Triumph de Gand. The plant is very vigorous, excelling even the Monarch of the West. After growing it side by side with the best new sorts now in cultivation, we consider it superior to them all. James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., says, "The Sharpless is the biggest and best Strawberry we know anything about." From Pennsylvania, where it originated, we hear the most flattering reports.

\* **ENDICOTT'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, No. 2, (H.)**—The plant is strong and vigorous; foliage large and abundant, and of palish green color. Fruit stalks long and strong, holding the fruit well up from the ground. Fruit enormously large, will average twice the size of the Wilson the season through, and has a most excellent flavor. Color dark red when fully ripe. The plant is very prolific and hardy, standing the hot dry summers better than almost any other grown. The No. 2 blooms 10 days later than the Wilson, but ripens the same.

\* **CAPT. JACK, (H.)**—Immense yielder; fruit medium to large, good flavor. Similar to the Wilson, but better flavor.—Wm. Parry, of New Jersey, says of the Capt. Jack: "It is a strong and luxuriant grower, healthy and productive, berries large, handsome and solid, somewhat resembling the Wilson, of which it is said to be a seedling, though better in quality and increases more rapidly."—The Germantown (Philadelphia) "Telegraph" says of it: "We have from time to time cultivated many varieties of strawberries, but never raised any that proved so satisfactory as the 'Capt. Jack.' The berry is of remarkable size, the flavor is all that can be desired, and for productiveness has few equals. We saw the Capt. Jack in market the present season, where it sold at double the prevailing price obtained for other kinds." 25 cents per dozen, \$1.00 per 100.

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**FOR PRICES OF NEWER SORTS OF STRAWBERRIES, SEE PAGE 7, AND UNDERSTAND THE NEW SORTS ARE NOT SOLD AT 25 CENTS PER DOZEN OR \$1.00 PER HUNDRED, UNLESS SO GIVEN.**

\* **ESSEX BEAUTY, (H.)**—A new seedling of great beauty and promise. Is very large and regular in form, deep rich crimson color, fine flavor, carries remarkably well, retaining its beauty of color and gloss for a long time; is very prolific, seldom showing anything like irregularity in its form, bearing its fruit well up from the ground, with many berries of the largest size on each stem, ripening evenly and perfectly. \$1.00 per doz.

\* **NUNAN, (H.)**—This is the first strawberry that makes its appearance in Northern markets from the South. It is medium, uniform in size. Light scarlet, fine flavor, very firm, bearing carriage well; an abundant yielder, and very hardy and reliable at the South. 25 cents per dozen, \$1.00 per 100.

**CENTENNIAL, (H.)**—Wm. Parry says of this sort: "A fine, high-flavored, large berry, for which the award was given, and pronounced the highest and finest flavored by the judges of the Centennial Exhibition. It is very regular in form, of a rich scarlet color, continuing long in bearing and retaining its fine flavor to the last. May be considered one of the finest amateur berries known."

**CINDERELLA, (H.)**—Roe says of this sort: "An *early* variety of much promise. Berries large, conical and regular, bright glossy scarlet, with a light-green "burr," making it in the crate one of the handsomest berries I have ever seen. It is firm, of excellent flavor, and the plant is unusually vigorous and healthy. I saw it fruiting the past summer in its original home—a light sandy slope—and the amount of superb fruit the plants bore was simply astonishing."

\* **MINER'S GREAT PROLIFIC.**—This sort is very properly named. It is a "great" berry and very prolific." Fruit resembling that noted and valuable sort, the Charles Downing in shape and color, but averaging larger in fruit and yield. In fact, we have no sort on our grounds that averages such a large crop of large, uniform berries as this. Nor neither have we any sort that makes a finer appearance on the market stand or sells quicker for highest market price. It is giving universal satisfaction wherever tried.

\* **GLENDALE, (H.)**—For a long time we have been on the lookout for a *first-class very late* strawberry; and noticing an account of a strawberry on exhibition at the Ohio Horticultural Society after all other kinds were gone, and the same enthusiastically spoken of, we wrote to the originator (Mr. Storer, of Ohio) and obtained a few plants. We have never seen plants that gave us more satisfaction. It is a very vigorous and luxuriant grower, with a superb run of berries of the largest size, holding its fruit well up, ripening evenly, of brilliant scarlet color, and remaining a long time upon the vines after becoming fully ripe, with out danger of rotting. Its endurance is such that it will stand the coldest climate without injury, being the least effected by severe winters of any plant, scarcely losing a leaf, or in any way showing the effects of cold weather. Is an unusually rapid grower and a fine bearer, nearly all its berries being of large size, continuing to bear and ripen *very* late in the season. It is prolific and regular in bearing, fine flavored, continuing its berries of the largest size from the same vines for years. Being an easy grower and good carrier, is desirable either for market or family use. Every person getting this catalogue should order a few plants of this sort.—Mr. Crawford, of Summit Co., Ohio—one of Ohio's most intelligent and practical small-fruit growers—writes *Purdy's Fruit Recorder* as follows: "Last June the writer accompanied M. B. Bateman to Mr. Storer's to see this variety, of which we had heard so much. We there found a large patch that had been planted in rows six feet apart, and allowed to run. The entire space between the rows was so thickly covered with strong, healthy plants, that there seemed to be no chance for weeds and grass. It is singular, too, that the old plants that had produced all these runners were loaded with fruit and appeared to be none the worse. Mr. Storer thinks that if planted ten feet apart each way, it would cover the ground. A part of the patch had been set out the previous fall, not with potted plants, but simply runners, and it had the appearance of having been planted a year. On another part of the grounds we found a patch that had been grown in hills the previous year. It is safe to say that a common bushel basket could not have covered an averaged sized hill. The plant and its manner of growth, and the appearance of the fruit, resemble the Kentucky; but it is a more vigorous grower, and the fruit is red to the center. Its season is so late that few berries were ripe at the time of our visit; but I had a chance to see and taste them several times during the season. To my taste, the quality is good, but not extra. Whether grown in hills or in beds it is a great bearer. We counted, on one plant, fifty fruit stalks, and two hundred and seventy berries, besides a great many blossoms. The fruit is large, bright red and attractive. It has a long crooked stem, and an immense calyx, that keeps it so loose in the basket that the air circulates freely among the berries. Mr. Storer claims that it is rarely injured by late frosts, on account of the protection given by its calyx. It is said to not get wet and mussy-looking after being kept, as others do. It will be more profitable for growers and dealers than for consumers, as it "pans out" less to the quart than other varieties. As it appeared to me on Mr. Storer's grounds, it is as vigorous as the Crescent Seedling; more productive than the Wilson; in size and appearance, about like the Kentucky, when well grown; and for *lateness* and shipping qualities, it is certainly at the head of the list of market berries."

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*Purdy's monthly Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener gives not only his own observations and practical ideas, but extracts the practical pith from his hundreds of exchanges. Try it one year. Price, only \$1.00 per year, including a beautiful fruit or flower chromo. Address, for specimen, A. M. PURDY, Calmyra, N. Y. You should have PURDY'S 64 PAGE, 25 cts., SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR.*

**DUNCAN, (H.)**—Among the newer sorts this is one of the best. Its peculiar aromatic, delicious flavor makes it especially valuable for the garden and home use. It is large and early. Requires rich, strong soil, and hill culture. Without any exception, we pronounce it the most delicious *early* variety we have yet tested.

\* **PROUTY, (H.)**—*A beauty.* So solid bears carriage hundreds of miles. Immense yielder, strong fruit stalks holding the fruit well up from the ground. Large size; fruit conical and so beautiful. Originated, we believe, with Louis Ellsworth, of Northern Illinois, and highly recommended by him for that trying locality. We have no new sort on our grounds that pleases us better. Cowing, of Indiana, says: "It is one of the most desirable sorts—new or old. In flavor it is one of the best I ever cultivated, unless I except Hooker's Seedling. It is very productive, and a sturdy grower." Many of our most intelligent growers consider this one of the "coming berries" for general planting.

\* **FOREST ROSE, (H.)**—A variety of great excellence; large, handsome and productive; quality best; a good shipper; is destined to take a front rank as a market berry. Dr. Warder says of it: "Here we have elegance of form, brilliancy in color, great size and firmness to bear transportation, all combined, with table quality of a higher order than the Wilson, which it surpasses even in field culture." Mr. Roe says, "I best state my opinion of this berry by saying that I planted it last Spring more largely than any other. I am testing it on the heaviest clay, moist loam and a gravelly knoll, and in each instance it has done well.

\* **CRYSTAL CITY (H)**—Said to be the earliest of the earlies. The Horticultural Editor Coleman's Rural World, says it is the earliest of seventy-two varieties tested by him the past summer, being ten days earlier than the Wilson; good size and quality, and productive.

**CUMBERLAND TRIUMPH (H.)**—A very fine berry in all respects; of very large size, fine form, beautiful color, and excellent quality, and is growing into general favor. At the Nurserymen's Convention, held at Cleveland in June last, it was pronounced by good judges the finest appearing variety on the table.

**PRESIDENT LINCOLN (H.)**—Quite similar to Sharpless, but lighter colored, and richest in flavor.

**PIONEER (H.)**—We say of it in our July *Recorder*: "Long and conical, abundant yielder, large, and fine color, with a sprightly, delightful flavor. Read what Roe says of it: 'This appears to me to be the best of the new early berries, and the best of all of Mr. Durand's seedlings that I have seen. It is a tall vigorous grower, foliage light green, fruit very large, of a light scarlet color, delicious in flavor, and possessing an exquisite aroma. It is a royal berry for the home garden, and one of the very best.'"

\* **WINDSOR CHIEF (P.)**—A seedling from Champion, fertilized by Charles Downing; resembles the Champion very much in fruit and foliage; berries average large, and the plant is more productive. We say of this in July *Recorder*, in our "Strawberry Notes": "But see here! look at the Windsor Chief, that we got from Michigan and set only this last April. It is the strongest growing plant of all the new sorts set last spring, and it is showing as much fruit as any variety we have ever planted out in August or September. Judging from the spring set plants we do not wonder that our Michigan friends put it 'ahead' of all others. It has the firmness and solidity of the Wilson's Albany, lighter scarlet, uniformly large, round, and better flavored than that old sort. No new sort on our ground attracts more attention and admiration, and the exclamation is, 'What a wonderful plant, and how productive for plants set only this spring.' We are content if set in August and September, it will yield as much fruit next season as many of the ordinary sorts that were set last spring." It is "meaty" and "luscious." R. Mand & Son, of Michigan, say of it: "This splendid berry originated in 1875 on the fruit farm of C. A. Gardiner, Eaton County, Mich. The plant is strong and vigorous, with stout fruit stems, and very dark green foliage; stands our hard winter without protection, and is not affected by our hot, dry summers. The fruit is very large, bright glossy scarlet, round, and very uniform; not as dark as the Wilson, and holds its size to the very last. We have been acquainted with the plant from the time it originated, and it has proved more profitable than any of the standard sorts for market on account of its firmness, good color, large size and productiveness. Many of the berries sent to market measured from 4 to 6 inches in circumference. They were grown in matted rows with ordinary field culture. Mr. Gardiner claims, and we think does not exaggerate, that it yields one-third more than the Wilson, and double the quantity of most standard sorts."

**CONTINENTAL.**—Large, obtusely conical, evenly formed; color dark, almost black when fully ripe; flesh firm, and of good quality. A strong grower, and very prolific.

**RUSSELL'S ADVANCE, EARLY ADELIA, BURE OAK, LAUREL LEAF, IOWA PROLIFIC and FOWLER'S SEEDLING.** 30 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per hundred.

**Triumph de Gand,** 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per hundred.

**Mt. Vernon and Kirkwood,** \$1.00 per dozen.

## Prices of the Newer Strawberries.

BY MAIL, POST-PAID.

Cumberland Triumph, Duncan and Forest Rose, 20 cents per dozen, \$1.00 per 100.

Crescent Seedling, Captain Jack, Prouty, Champion and Duchess, 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Centennial, Cinderella, Continental, Miner's Great Prolific, Black Defiance, Russell's Advance, Iowa Prolific, and Fowler's Seedling, 30 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

Crystal City, President Lincoln, Marvin, Pioneer, Windsor Chief, Glendale and Sharpless, 30 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100. Longfellow and Warren, 50 cts. per dozen.

**BIDWELL.**—*Genuine* plants at \$1.50 per doz.

If an assortment of—say 10 kinds or more are taken—at rates in *this Catalogue*, we will send \$8.00 worth by express for \$5.00.

**A. M. PURDY** is in no way connected, and has **NOTHING TO DO** with any business outside of Palmyra, N. Y.

Among the newer STRAWBERRIES, the CRYSTAL CITY proves the *earliest*, in fact, it is the *earliest* sort on the ground, and second to none in flavor.

The MINER'S GREAT PROLIFIC, is a wonderful berry for evenness of size, great productiveness on all soils and good flavor.

The GLENDALE, for lateness, firmness, canning and beauty, has *no equal*.

CRESCENT SEEDLING, is a *remarkable* berry for productiveness in all localities and on all soils.

The COWING'S SEEDLING, for *largest size*, *great productiveness*, *hardiness* and *vigor* is *very* valuable.

LONGFELLOW, for beauty, deliciousness, productiveness, large size, and *long continued bearing*; is an extremely valuable sort, while the WARREN is one the most *delicious* of Amateur berries.

The WINDSOR CHIEF, is a *marvel* for productiveness, large and uniform size, bright color and hardiness.

THE SHARPLESS is a superb berry in every respect, of the largest size, sweet and luscious. For a large, productive, juicy and delicious home berry, it has *no equal on our grounds*. The plants are *hardy*, withstand-winter's cold and summer's heat, without protection. No family should be without this sort.

FINCH'S PROLIFIC.—Awarded by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society the highest prize as the *best and finest* new strawberry introduced. \$2.00 per dozen plants.

Of the older sorts, the following can be relied on for all soils and elements. Metcalf, Nicanor, Downing's Prolific, Green Prolific, Chas. Downing, Col. Cheney, Capt. Jack, Pronty and Kentucky.

THE "LEAF ROLLER" OR "STRAWBERRY WORM."—We know from a sad experience at South Bend, Indiana, the damage this pest does to a strawberry plantation, and that if they once get into a lot of plants they are gone, and that it is hard to eradicate them. We had our entire plantation at South Bend, Indiana, ruined by them. They work in hot and dry weather, rolling up the leaf and destroying the plant, and causing a plantation to look as though fire had passed over it. We have many complaints from different parts of the country as to the havoc they are doing. We caution parties receiving this to use great care in ordering plants. We have not seen any signs of them on our plantations here at Palmyra, and will *warrant* our plants free from them.

## RASPBERRIES.

This delicious, indispensable and very useful fruit follows immediately after Strawberries—in fact, the earlier sorts, such as Davison's Thornless, Highland Hardy and Doolittle, commence ripening before the late sorts of strawberries—such as the Green Prolific, Jucunda and Golden Queen—are gone, thus keeping up the succession of fruits. The raspberry is not only a delicious fruit for the table, but is one of the finest for jelly, canning, preserving, &c., besides being a very profitable market fruit—the expense of growing, one year after another, being no more than the same amount of corn, while the profits will average \$200 yearly with ordinary cultivation, while if extra care and entivation is given, double that amount can be obtained. From two to four dozen of the different sorts will supply an ordinary family, while that number of the "ever-bearing" sorts will supply the table from the time blackberries are gone until the ground freezes.

### CULTIVATION.

There are different methods of cultivation, some using stakes. This we consider an expensive and useless practice, unless it be for garden planting, where very close planting is carried out, and it is undesirable to have a spreading bush. Many persons are deterred from setting this—one of the most profitable and easy grown fruits, from reading articles and books, wherein the necessity of stakes is laid down. Now, we affirm that if the Raspberry is trimmed, and grown properly there is no need whatever of their use. The great fault with most growers is, that they allow the main stalk to grow to its full height, or at least much longer than it should and even if they do trim them, it is not done until the following Winter and Spring. The true way is to trim them while growing. By so doing and checking the tops, the roots become larger, and the tops branch out more. It is sometimes advisable, in GARDEN CULTURE, where the bushes have but little room, to tie them up close to stakes, or place two stakes, one on each side of the hill, and nail a hoop between them, training the bush through the hoop. Or they can be set along in a row, or by the fence, and posts three feet high set along side of them, with a strip nailed on top of the posts, and also about two feet from the ground, or by setting the roots two or three feet apart, and never allowing them to grow over three feet in height and two feet wide, they form a perfect hedge; and on account of such close pruning, they will be literally loaded with the largest size fruit, and growing thus they will be a support to each other, and the strongest winds cannot damage them.

How many farmers might load their tables with this delicious fruit, even if they do nothing more than set fifty or one hundred plants in their fence corners, mulch them well and each winter cut out the old

● Each year's experience enables Purdy to make the Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener better and more practical. It speaks for itself. Price, only \$1.00 per year, including our beautiful Fruit or Flower Cromo—13x16 inches. ☛ If you order by Express, give us name of companies that have an office at your place.

bearing wood, or what would be still better and cost them but little trouble, have a few rows set out near the house, in a lot set apart for potatoes, cabbage, &c.—all to be worked out by a horse, as shown in our 26 cent SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR.

## MULCHING.

Nothing contributes more to a large crop of fruit than a liberal supply of some coarse material being put close around the bush, that is on the space that cannot be reached with the cultivator. Some advocate mulching the entire surface, but we object to this, first, because it is too laborious, and takes too much mulching material, and is too expensive; and secondly, we believe a constant and thorough cultivation and stirring up of the soil with the hoe or cultivator is the best mulch land can have. Leaf and woods mould, sorgum, bagassa, corn-stalks, straw, hay, chip-dirt, ashes, rotted sawdust, or tanbark are all good mulching materials for raspberries or blackberries.

☞ SET PLANTS three feet apart in the row, and rows six feet apart, although four feet apart will do for the reds.

Our TWENTY-FIVE CENT SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR, gives full directions for setting, growing, &c., with drawings to illustrate.

## VARIETIES AND PRICES.

By mail, postpaid, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen, or three dozen for \$2.00, except where otherwise priced three of any kind at doz. rates.

We have grown and fruited over 100 varieties of raspberries, and have to say that the following sorts have given us the best satisfaction, and that if a person cannot be suited with some of these, there is no use of looking further:

**TYLER'S BLACK CAP.**—Valuable because of its being *so early*, large and productive, and splendid for drying purposes and market.

**DOOLITTLE'S BLACK CAP.**—Valuable for its earliness and hardiness. Double the size and yields double the crop of the common Black Cap. The first year after planting it will yield one or two quarts to the bush, after which it yields from four to eight quarts. When the common wild black is selling for five to ten cents per quart this sells readily for ten to fifteen cents, which shows plainly the comparison of the two sorts.

**MIAMI BLACK CAP.**—Another year's experience with this sort has proved to us that it is superior to the Doolittle. It keeps in bearing longer—thus keeping up the succession. Size of fruit about the same, and not so full of seed. Bush less thorny, large, more stocky; consequently yielding larger crops. Fruit brownish black. Entirely distinct from the Mammoth Cluster.

**SENEGA BLACK CAP.**—Very similar to the Miami, in color, size and productiveness, but fully a week or ten days later, and one of the highest and most sprightly flavored berries we ever tasted. Canned fruit of this kind tastes almost similar to well-ripened blackberries. It is one of our favorite sorts for table use.

**DAVIDSON'S THORNLESS.**—Not a thorn on it. This alone is sufficient to make it very desirable indeed. When we add to this; however, that it has proven to be a week earlier than the Doolittle, fully equal in size of berry, as hardy, and on account of being a much stronger bush, a great yielder, makes it one of the most valuable raspberries grown. Black, very sweet and fine flavored.

**GOLDEN THORNLESS, OR THORNLESS GOLDEN CAP.**—It is the most productive and the largest yellow raspberry of the cap kind that we have grown—being nearly or quite as large as the Mammoth Cluster.

**MAMMOTH CLUSTER.**—Bush a very rank, upright grower, with but few thorns; foliage dark rich green; fruit extremely large, and holds out large to the very last picking. Black, with a rich purple tinge or bloom; very juicy, high flavored and delicious. Perfectly hardy, having stood the most severe winters (with mercury down to 28 degrees below zero), without the least particle of damage. Surface sufficiently firm to carry to the most distant market. Latest of all black caps.

**GANARGUA.**—This is claimed as a hybrid of the red and black. It is one of the most prolific sorts on our place. Grows like the Black Cap in plant and fruit, except that fruit is purplish red, of large size and very uniform, and keeps in bearing *long after all* of the Black Caps are gone. It withstands the most severe winters hottest and driest summers of any known sort. No family, North or South, should fail to grow a few of this sort.

**LUM'S EVERBEARING RASPBERRY.**—Plant resembles the common Black or Doolittle, but is more stocky and not so tall. It never sprouts from the roots, and is increased naturally, only from the tips. Fruit large, black and sweet, resembling the Doolittle in size and quality at the summer fruiting, but the berries are much larger in September and October, if the weather is favorable, frequently measuring three fourths of an inch in diameter. Berries commence ripening on the old wood about the first of July, and the crop, according to the plant, will be fully equal to the Doolittle. Before the berries are all gone, new shoots will have pushed out from the base of the plant, which will also be loaded with fruit.

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☞ Parties receiving this Catalogue who wish to make up a club for plants among their neighbors, or buy to sell again, will do well to send for our Wholesale List.

and thus a succession will be kept up until late in the autumn. Plants will bear fruit the same season they are set out, but not so profusely as after. If the plants are all cut down close to the ground in the spring, they will produce a larger fall crop, commencing to ripen the last of August. [The same treatment should be given the Ohio Everbearing and Catawissa.] 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

The foregoing sorts are all increased from the tips of the new growth, and never "sucker," and none of them require winter protection. The following are increased and propagated from "suckers," and must be grown in stools or hills, cutting off all suckers like weeds that sprout outside the hill. This is easily done by having a sharp blade tooth attached to beam of cultivator, and running through them often both ways.

**BRANDYWINE.**—It gives universal satisfaction as a hardy plant, and an abundant yield, and so very firm that it will keep to ship 800 to 1,000 miles. The fruit is as large as the Herstine; not so conical, but more uniform in shape. A friend in Delaware, and a large fruit-grower, writes that 1,500 one year old plants yielded 600 quarts, while 2,000 Black Caps, one year old, yielded but 500 quarts, and that they were shipped to New York and even Boston, where they sold readily for highest prices. Their bright color, fresh appearance and fine flavor making a ready sale for them. We are extending our own plantation of this sort largely. Grows well at the South, and stands the coldest winters.

**BRISTOL.**—A delicious, medium sized fruit, extremely firm, bright scarlet. It suckers badly, but when hoed off and but four or five canes allowed to grow, proves very productive.

**PHILADELPHIA.**—This has proved perfectly hardy with us, and on account of its wonderful bearing qualities every year, should be found in every family and market garden. Our bushes were loaded to the ground the past two seasons, and that, too, after one of the most severe winters, and in the midst of one of the longest drouths we have had for years. Fruit medium in size, and of fair quality.

**CLARK.**—Another highly valuable sort, which has proved perfectly hardy with us. Bush, a strong, rank grower. Fruit, large size, beautiful light scarlet, and of the most delicious flavor. Commences to ripen with the earliest, and keeps in bearing until late in summer. It will prove one of the most valuable market sorts we know of, not only on account of the above valuable qualities, but for its great bearing qualities.

**FRANCONIA.**—One of the old reliable and profitable sorts. Fruit large, glossy scarlet, delicious flavor, and great yielder. Requires protection where the peach does not stand the winter.

**HIGHLAND HARDY.**—A very fine, medium sized red sort. Has proved hardy and very productive. Earliest of all, and picked in a few days' time, thereby making it one of the most profitable of the old tried sorts, especially for Southern localities to ship North.

**THWACK.**—Stands very high at the Southwest as a firm, abundant yielding market berry. Very hardy and prolific, and carries to market in splendid shape hundreds of miles. One of the finest red sorts for market.

**TURNER, OR SOUTHERN THORNLESS.**—Stands very high at the West because of its extreme hardness, great productiveness, large size and beautiful color. Has withstood the most severe winters. Fruit firm and bears carriage splendidly. One of the most valuable market sorts. Has stood 23 below zero without damage. In fact, a party in Minnesota writes us it has stood at 40 below zero. It is also succeeding well at the South—yielding abundantly there.

**BRINCKLE'S ORANGE.**—Very large size, and beautiful deep rich orange color. One of the most delicious and attractive berries grown. Very tender, requiring winter protection. 20 cents each, \$2.00 per doz.

**NAOMI.**—Fruit very firm; flavor sprightly and most delicious; shape between conical and oblong; color bright scarlet; hardy and yields large crops; canes strong and hardy, being similar to Franconia, but more hardy.

**HERSTINE.**—A magnificent red variety, originating in Philadelphia. Large and beautiful, and a great acquisition. One of the most valuable market sorts we have.

Remember, to have the best success with the red raspberry, the suckers outside of the hill must be cut off as they come up, by cultivating often both ways. It is no more work to keep down suckers when sprouting, than weeds, and if kept down the first part of the season, they grow but little, if any afterwards.

All of above at 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen (except where priced different), or 3 doz. for \$2.00. The Brandywine, Turner, Highland Hardy, Herstine and Clark are our main market red sorts. If you want largely for that purpose, write us, naming kinds and number of each wanted.

**DELAWARE.**—The largest red raspberry yet fruited on our grounds; bright color, fine flavor, but not sufficiently firm for long carriage. Splendid, however, for family use and home market. Plant very hardy and productive. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per doz.

**KENTUCKY OR DUNCAN BLACKCAP RASPBERRY.**—J. Decker, of Kentucky, claims this as even larger and superior to the Gregg, and more productive. He is certainly good authority. We have not yet fruited it. Price, 15 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

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*Purdy's three chromos—“Large Fruit,” “Small Fruit,” and “Basket of Flowers,” in size about 13 by 16 inches, are admired by all. Any person ordering two dollars worth of plants, at prices given herein, gets either one, or for an order of \$5 in plants gets all three of them. None but subscribers to the Recorder and customers get them.*

## THE GREGG (BLACKCAP) RASPBERRY.

We have grown every black Raspberry that we have ever heard of, or that we could get hold of, and we are safe in saying that the Gregg is the largest by one-half, and the most productive in bulk by one-half; the finest, the earliest, and the very best black Raspberry grown. They are very late, however, coming even after the bulk of the Mammoth Cluster are gone. We picked at the rate of fifty bushels to the acre from the plants set a year ago last spring, while from no other kind of the same age (one year old) have we ever picked more than thirty bushels to the acre, and from that down to fifteen bushels. From two year old or full bearing bushes, we picked last season at the rate of over one hundred bushels to the acre. From no other kind of blackcaps have we ever picked any such amount. We have no doubt but what a plantation grown in good soil, with good care, that is the new growth nipped back so as to grow stocky and branch out, would yield over one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre. Why, just think of bushes literally lined with clusters of berries averaging three-fourths to seven-eighths of an inch in diameter! Our pickers, who have attended to the gathering of our crops of that sort, have averaged two quarts to other pickers of other kinds one, (the latter being equally as fast pickers too). We have measured many specimens that were one inch in diameter, while its average size is three-fourths to seven-eighths inches. It is very late, producing heavily after the Mammoth Clusters are gone. 15 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

PRIDE OF THE HUDSON.—Plants, \$1.00 per dozen.

CUTHBERT, OR CONOVER.—This new red sort is looming up as the most valuable red raspberry grown, especially for market. A reliable fruit-grower near New York writes us: "The Conover is a new, large, rank grower—branches and roots nearly as large as a blackberry bush. Fruit nearly as abundant as the Brandy wine, but much larger; better flavor, and much firmer—making it the finest market red Raspberry I ever saw." He also writes: "I am satisfied that it is the same as the Outhbert," and gives us good evidence of this. Price, 15c. each; \$1 per doz.

## THE HOPKINS BLACK-CAP RASPBERRY

Is a new sort, claimed to be as large and productive as the Gregg, and as early as the Doolittle. We have just a few hundred plants at 25 cents each, or two dollars per dozen.

CANADA BLACK CAP.—Nearly as large and fully as productive as the Mammoth Cluster, but blacker and firmer, and splendid for drying purposes. Ten cents each; one dollar per dozen.

## BLACKBERRIES.

This is another indispensable and very desirable fruit, both for the table and marketing. They are as easily grown as corn, and with but little more expense. It is very strange they are not more extensively grown for market purposes; as the yield will average, every year after they come into full bearing, one hundred bushels per acre. With quick sales and high prices, the reader can see what enormous profits there is to be made by growing them. For home use there is no fruit that is more desirable, and if the farmer should plant but a row or two, he would have his table supplied for weeks with plenty to spare for canning and preserving.

Plant six or seven feet apart each way, or if but limited space to spare, three or four feet apart in the row, and rows six feet apart. We prefer the last distance, or hedge plan, for they sustain each other, and are not broken down by high winds. Yet to prevent their being thus broken down, when grown in hills, a thorough course of pruning and cutting back must be followed. As soon as the new growth gets three feet high, nip off the extremities. This will cause them to thicken up, and throw out side branches and other leaders; and as these get two feet or more in length, nip off the extremities of these also. If this is followed up, the strongest winds will not damage them, while the crop will be equal to the highest expectations—at least double the amount and size of berry that will grow on bushes that have been allowed to take their own course. We have picked from rows of the Lawton, thus trimmed and well cultivated, containing forty plants, eight bushels of fruit, while other rows, that were not as well cultivated and trimmed, yielded from three to four bushels.

Allow but three or four stalks to grow in each hill, hoeing off all the rest as they sprout, for if too many are allowed to sprout over the ground, they are not only in the way about picking and working among, but detract from the growth of the main stalk. If cut off, the whole strength of the roots go to the main

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## PURDY'S SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR—New Edition.

We have overhauled and revised our sixty-four page SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR, taking out about half of the old matter and inserting in its place more practical information, so that the contents or headings now are about as follows:

"Small Fruit for the Family," "Advice to New Beginners," "What we would do with Ten Acres," "Profits of Small Fruits," "Marketing Small Fruits," "Gathering the Fruit," "Drawing and Shipping Fruit," "Berry Baskets and Crates," "Plans for Laying Out Large and Small Grounds and Planting Same," "Sands for Gathering the Fruit," "Protection from Winds," "Raising New Sorts," "Manures," "Strawberries—Time to Set—Preparing the Soil—Mulching—Winter Protection—Transplanting (with drawings to illustrate)—Different Methods of Culture" (with drawings to illustrate), "Raising Seedling Strawberries," "Potted Strawberries," "Forcing Strawberries," "Strawberries for Forcing," "Strawberries on House-tops," "Small Fruit and Poor Soil," "Kinds that Yield Well for Years," "Does it Pay?" "Renewing Old Beds," "Raspberry and Blackberry Culture—Planting—Growing—Trimming—Protecting—Gathering—Drying, &c." The same, too, with Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. "Different Plans of Trimming, Training and Growing the Grape," (with drawings to illustrate), "Forcing Grapes under Glass," "Grafting the Grapevine," "Drying Fruit," (with two plans illustrated and described), "Fruit Growing versus Small Farming," &c., &c., &c., &c.

Paper cover, post paid, 25 cents; cloth cover, post paid, 50 cents.

stalks, and they yield enormous crops and are easily attended to. Never plow down to the roots after the second year, and never dig plants from a bearing plantation; for, in either case, the roots get torn and mangled, and will send up an innumerable amount of suckers—thereby detracting from the fruit stalks, and soon destroying the plantation for fruiting purposes. Mulch very heavy with any coarse litter, each Fall, and trim out the old stalks. The mulching will not only keep down weeds, but will keep the surface moist, so that the crops will not suffer from drouths. Potatoes or any planted crop, can be put half way between those planted the first distance for a year or two.

Those grown the second distance can have one row of strawberries grown between each row of blackberries, for two or three years. If they are kept thoroughly clean the first year, and well mulched, they will require but little work afterwards. To protect them where they winter-kill, dig out earth from one side of the root and bend over the bush, and cover a foot or more of the top with soil; or give them no cultivation after June, as late hoeing or cultivation causes them to run too much to a late succulent growth late in the fall, which is easily winter-killed. Our 25 Cent SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR gives full directions for growing, with illustrations.

## VARIETIES AND PRICES.

10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen, by mail.

**DORCHESTER HIGH BUSH.**—Yields fine crops of fruit. Large size; long, glossy black; very sweet and delicious as soon as it turns black. Valuable for marketing on account of being so early and all picked in a few days' time. This is our favorite early sort.

**NEW ROCHELLE, OR LAWTON.**—A well-known popular sort; yields enormous crops of the largest sized fruit. We have picked from rows of forty plants five to eight bushels of fruit, or on an average of two hundred bushels per acre. It commences to ripen a week later than the above, and keeps in bearing four to six weeks, and always sells readily at the highest quotations, on account of its very large and fine appearance. For table use it is indispensable on account of its long continued bearing, yielding after all others are gone.

**KITTATINNY.**—Large to very large; deep, glossy black; sweet, rich and excellent; plant strong, vigorous and very productive; the fruit begins to ripen before the Lawton, and continues four or five weeks. Exceedingly valuable. In many localities where the Lawton has winter-killed, this variety has not been damaged. This is our standard market sort.

**WILSON'S EARLY.**—Very large, oblong, black; quite firm, sweet, rich and good; fruit ripens very early, and crop matures within two weeks, rendering it of the highest value as an early market variety. Gives great satisfaction South.

**KNOX.**—Splendid fruit, no core, delicious and melting; very hardy and enormously productive. It suckers the least of any, thereby making it one of the most desirable for gardens.

**MISSOURI MAMMOTH.**—Very sweet as soon as black, with no core, and perfectly hardy—never having been winter-killed with us. Very large.

**THE SNYDER.**—A *marvel for productiveness*; fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core. Because of its smaller size it does not sell as well as the Dorchester, Kittatiny or Lawton, but its value, of course, is its extreme hardiness, standing the winters in those sections where the Kittatiny, Lawton and Dorchester kill down.—We have letters from every New England and Western State speaking in the highest terms of its hardiness and not in one single instance have we had an account of its winter-killing. Here are samples of testimonials from different parts:

The Snyder Blackberry on the ground of the Illinois Industrial University has proved itself by far the best fruit of its kind, on account of its entire hardiness and great productiveness. It never fails.

T. J. BURRILL, Prof. Botany and Horticulture.

I have had the Snyder Blackberry in my grounds for the past five or six years, and it has stood each winter unprotected and uninjured. I have no hesitation now in pronouncing it hardy. It is the only blackberry I care to keep in my grounds.

A. W. SHEEVER, Ag. Editor N. E. Farmer.

FORT CALHOUN, NEB., Feb. 4, 1876.

After becoming disgusted with the failure of all the popular varieties of blackberries, I carelessly planted my "Snyders" in a bleak situation, leaving them exposed. After a severe winter I was surprised to find the terminal buds uninjured. After cultivating one season I never saw such loads of fruit, for the size and number of the bushes. I intend setting out a large amount next year.

Yours respectfully,

J. P. ANDREWS, M. D.

**TAYLOR'S PROLIFIC.**—A large fruit, melting, without core, and very productive, and equally as hardy and productive as the Snyder, wherever tried; and being much larger, will make it a great favorite in sections where a large hardy kind is wanted.

**WESTERN TRIUMPH.**—A new seedling, originating in Illinois. The best of testimony goes to show that it is perfectly hardy, withstanding the most severe winter without any protection, alongside of the Kittatiny and other sorts that have killed down. Medium sized, glossy black, productive and very excellent.

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Any person sending one dollar for the Recorder gets the paper one year and either of Purdy's beautiful chromos, "Large Fruit," "Small Fruit," or "Basket of Flowers." Address, A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N. Y.



**AGAWAM.**—A new, hardy, New England sort, very highly recommended by those who have fruited it as equal to the best, and *perfectly hardy*. 20 cents each, \$2.00 per doz.

**ANCIENT BRITON.**—20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

## Currants.

10 cents each. \$1.00 per doz., by mail; extra large plants, \$1.50 per doz.

Full crops of this delicious fruit may be had by mulching the ground under the bushes with sawdust, tanbark, coal ashes, or even *stones*, scattering salt under the bushes occasionally, and to keep off the currant worm that is so destructive, dissolve a spoonful of white powdered hellebore (obtainable at any drug-store) in a pail of water, and sprinkle the bushes where the worms are noticed on them.

**BLACK NAPLES**—The largest and best of the black varieties.

**RED DUTCH.**—A well-known, reliable and productive sort, yielding immense crops of fruit yearly.

**CHERRY.**—A *very large*, glossy red currant. Fruit of extraordinary size, and bears fine crops.

**LA VERSAILLES.**—A new and large bunched currant—the bunches measuring three to four inches in length, and fruit of large size.

**WHITE GRAPE.**—The finest white currant grown. Size large, and of a beautiful transparent white. Yields large crops.

## Gooseberries.

The Gooseberry loves a deep, rich, rather cool soil and situation; the partial shade of trees or buildings, fences and walls, often proves favorable to them. The plants require to be annually and rather severely pruned to reduce the crop and increase the size of the fruit. A liberal mulching of manure is useful and tends to prevent mildew, which is liable to injure the foreign, but seldom affects the American seedlings.

**DOWNING.**—Large size; oval, greenish white or pale yellow. Plant very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots; heavy foliage, which adheres strongly, covering the fruit from the sun, and resisting mildew admirably. It bears most abundantly. 15 cents each, \$1.00 per doz.; extra strong plants \$1.50 per doz., by mail.

**HOUGHTON SEEDLING.**—A vigorous grower; branches rather slender; very productive; not subject to mildew; fruit of medium size; skin smooth, pale red; flesh tender and very good. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per doz., by mail.

**SMITH'S IMPROVED.**—Large, pale greenish yellow; skin thin; excellent quality, being unsurpassed by any other variety for table use or cooking. 15 cents each, \$1.00 per doz.; extra strong plants \$1.50 per doz. by mail.

**ROE'S EARLY RUBY and ROE'S LATE EMERALD**, 50 cts. each, by mail.

## Grapes.

We haven't the space in this work for describing the best plans for growing grapes. Our 25 cent **SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR** gives good plans, while the **RECORDEE** constantly lays before its readers different plans. Choose as dry soil as possible, or if not naturally so, ridge it up. Throw into the hole when planted a few bones and ashes. Keep old wood trimmed off, and grow fruit on new canes. Any kind of thinning out of the vines in late fall or early winter, so that fruit will have the sun, and laying the vine on the ground and leaving it there through the winter, is all that is necessary to insure good annual crops and prevent winter damage. We do not advise covering vines through the winter, as it makes them too tender for spring frost. In case of mildew, throw over the vines when wet with rain or dew, flour sulphur, and to destroy the varmint that destroys the grape when young by stinging, put into a pail of water a gill of kerosene, stirring it up well, and throw it on the vines just as the fruit is setting, or make a "swab" of cloth and fill it full of gas-tar and set it on fire, and hold it on the windward side of the vine, giving it a thorough "smudge." Never set a root out with a long cane attached, but cut the cane off, leaving but two eyes.

### VARIETIES AND PRICES.

Post-paid, by mail, at prices annexed.

Out of the hundreds of kinds now grown and recommended, we shall describe only a few of the best leading kinds.

The **CLINTON**, **ISABELLA** and **DIANA** are the best winter-keeping grapes.

**CLINTON.**—Bunches small and very compact; berries small, sprightly; keeps well; one of the most free, rapid growers and profuse bearers; ripens earlier than the **Isabella**. 15 cents each.

**ISABELLA.**—Bunches long, large, loose; berries large, oval, juicy, sweet and musky. A vigorous grower, hardy and immense bearer; one of the most popular of all our native varieties for long keeping. 15 cents each.

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*If you should want more copies of this Catalogue to hand to neighbors or customers, we will send them on application; and if you should receive more than one copy, will you kindly hand the extra copy to some person interested in fruits and flowers.*

**CONCORD.**—The Grape for the million. It yields enormous crops on any soil—even with neglect—of large, glossy, dark purplish or blue fruit. Flavor, when fully ripe, we pronounce delicious—as good as the famous Delaware in this latitude. Bunches extremely large, and mostly shouldered and very compact; thin skin and flesh very tender and buttery; vine very hardy and vigorous. Ripens in this section from the 1st to the 10th of September. Strong plants fifteen cents each.

**CATAWBA.**—One of the best native grapes, where the season is long enough for it to ripen perfectly. Bunches medium size and quite regularly formed, with a few shoulders; fruit round, with a reddish or copper color when ripe; flesh pulpy, with a very sweet, musky flavor. Strong plants fifteen cents each.

**DELAWARE.**—This fruit has fairly maintained its high reputation as one of the finest of our native grapes. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely. It proves hardy in this climate, and ripens a week before the Concord. Bunch small and compact; berries small, light red, with a violet bloom—beautiful; sweet, sugary and vinous, with a musky aroma, equal to the finest foreign varieties. It justly claims the best place in every garden. Strong plants twenty cents each.

**DIANA.**—A very delicious and fine light-colored late grape. Its great value is its long keeping qualities. We have seen it in April as fresh and fine as when picked from the vine. Bunches medium and very compact; flavor of a hokey sweetness, and color about the same as the Catawba. Plants twenty cents each.

**HARTFORD PROLIFIC.**—A very valuable grape on account of its extreme earliness. Fruit similar to the Isabella, but ripens two or three weeks earlier. Vine hardy and productive. Strong plants fifteen cents each.

**IONA.**—A seedling of the Catawba. It is a red grape; skin thin; pulp tender and exceedingly rich, with a peculiar delicious aroma; berry good size and very uniform; bunch large and beautiful, with one and very often two shoulders. Early and very desirable. Strong plants twenty cents each.

**MARTHA.**—A “white” grape, as healthy, vigorous and hardy as the Concord, and grows in any locality where that popular sort succeeds. In quality very sweet, with enough vinous acid to make it sprightly and delightful. It has a little of the “native aroma,” scarcely perceptible to the taste; very little pulp, which is tender and melting, and no unpleasant acidity next the seed. The skin is thin but tenacious; in this respect like the Delaware. In color from a pale, yellowish green, with thin white bloom, when grown in the shade, to a delicate sulphur yellow, with amber tint, when exposed to the sun. Neither vine or fruit have ever shown any indication of mildew or rot. It ripens a week or ten days earlier than the Concord. Twenty-five cents each.

**SALEM, (ROGERS' No. 53.)**—One of the most valuable of all the Rogers Hybrids. Bunch large and compact; of a light chestnut color; as early as Delaware or Hartford. Twenty-five cents each.

**ROGERS' No. 4.**—A magnificent black and large bunched grape, claimed to be equal to the Concord in every respect, and better in some. Twenty-five cents each. Among the best of these Hybrids we name Nos. 1, 3, 4, 9, 15, 19, 22, 33, 34 and 43, and were we to select six of them should take Nos. 1, 4, 9, 15, 19, and 43. Twenty-five cents each.

**EUMELAN.**—Bunches of large size, elegant form and proper degree of compactness; berries large, black, with fine blooms, adhering firmly to the bunch long after ripening. Flesh tender, melting; ripening very early (even before the Hartford Prolific) and evenly to the center. Flavor pure and refined, very sugary, rich and vinous, with a large degree of that refreshing quality which belongs distinctively to the best foreign grapes. Vine a strong grower, producing remarkably short jointed wood; leaves large, thick, dark colored, firm in texture (it strikingly resembles Elsinburg), and gives promise of being a very hardy, healthy, early grape. This variety has been tested in several localities. It has proved remarkably healthy in foliage and free from disease of any kind. Twenty-five cents each.

**SENASQUA.**—A Black grape. Vine a healthy, vigorous grower, with every appearance of a pure native, but its fruit more closely resembles the fleshy foreign grape than any sort that has yet been introduced. It is considered by some the best hardy grape that has yet been introduced. Twenty-five cents each.

**CHAMPION.**—A very profitable early variety for market. Bunch large, moderately compact shouldered and adheres well to the stem. Berry about the size of Concord; jet black, with a heavy blue bloom. Vine entirely hardy, a strong grower, very productive, and comparatively free from mildew. It is of great value as an early market grape. Price, one year, twenty cents each; two years, thirty cents each.

**WORDEN.**—A seedling of the Concord and much superior to it; ripens a week earlier. Bunch large, compact, and very handsome, berry larger than Concord, of decidedly better flavor, less pulp, few and small seeds. Vine hardy, vigorous, productive, and equally free from mildew as its parent. The best pure Concord Seedling we have yet fruited, and a valuable variety. Price, one year, twenty cents each; two years, thirty cents each.

**BRIGHTON.**—A variety of great excellence. Bunch large shouldered; berry large, of the color of Catawba, which it resembles; with very little pulp and of fine flavor, being exceedingly rich. A week earlier than Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy and productive. Price, one year, twenty-five cents each; two years, fifty cents each.

**LADY.**—Decidedly one of the best white grapes yet introduced. Bunch and berry medium; berry light yellowish green, with white bloom; skin thin, pulp tender, sweet rich, sprightly vinous and quite free from any foxiness; ripens early, nearly a week in advance of the Concord. Vine hardy, vigorous, resembling the Concord and resisting mildew equally as well. Having fruited this for two years, we can speak positively as to its character and good qualities and give it our unqualified commendation. Price, one year, thirty cents each; two years, fifty cents each.

**MOORE'S EARLY.**—Thus far, to all appearances, as healthy, vigorous and free from mildew as its parent Concord. This was produced by J. B. Moore, of Massachusetts; is one selected out of 2500 seedlings, and is described as follows: Bunch large, berry round, large (as large as Wilder), black, with a heavy blue bloom, and quality *better* than Concord. It first fruited in 1872, and was then exhibited at the exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, since which time it has constantly been before the discriminating Fruit Committee of that renowned society. It has been awarded no less than thirteen First Premiums by the above society, and in 1877 was awarded a special premium of \$60. At the Winter Meeting of the New York Horticultural Society (1878), President Barry named it as the best new sort yet offered. Price, one year, fifty cents each; two years, seventy-five cts. each.

The "PRENTISS."—Bunch large, not often shouldered; berry medium to large, yellowish green, with rosy tint on side next the sun; skin thin but very firm; flesh tender, sweet, juicy, melting, very similar to Rebecca; foliage healthy, thick, resembling Isabella or Diana; a good grower, very productive, inclined to overbear; hardy, enduring 15 or 20 degrees below zero; an excellent keeper, 1 year, \$2.00 each.

**DUCHESS.**—Bunch medium to large (often 8 inches long), shouldered, compact, berries medium, round, greenish white, skin thin, flesh tender, without pulp, sprightly, rich and delicious, ripens with the Delaware. 1 year vines, \$2 each; 2 year vines, \$3 each.

**JEFFERSON.**—(*Rickett's Seedling.*)—A pure native, being a cross between Concord and Iona, its wood and foliage resembling Concord both in vigor and hardness; the fruit much like Iona in color, texture and quality, and ripens about with Concord; it is healthy, hardy and productive. 1 year vines, \$2 each.

**LADY WASHINGTON.**—(*Rickett's Seedling.*)—A new white grape, raised by Jas. H. Ricketts, Newburgh, N. Y., and is a cross between Concord and Allen's Hybrid; fruit yellow, tinted with pink in the sun; bunches large, shouldered, berries medium to large; said to be hardy and productive. 1 year vines, \$2 each.

The "VERGENNES" GRAPE, 1 year old, \$2 each.

ROCHESTER.—(*Ellwanger & Barry's New Seedling.*)—\$2 each.

**BLACK HAMBURG, WHITE MUSCAT, HAMBURG, LADY DAWES** and other foreign sorts for glass culture, \$1 each, or 3 for \$2.

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## Fruit Trees, &c.

By Express or Freight at annexed rates. Our second-sized Trees are *very* fine and well-rooted, and can be packed in a small light package, making freight charges very light.

**Apples.**—3 and 4 years old, 5 to 7 feet, 12 cents each; 2 years old, 4 to 5 feet, 8 cents each; 1 year old, 2 to 3 feet (very fine), 5 cents each. **LEADING SORTS**—Baldwin, Greening, King, Tallman Sweet, Ramsdall's Sweet, Fall Jenetting, Red Astrachan, Maiden's Blush, Rox. Russet, Northern Spy, Twenty Ounce, Golden Russet, Fameuse, Wagner, Ben Davis, Sweet Bough, Keswick Codlin, Rawle's Janet, Wine Sap, Dominic, Grimes' Golden, Jonathan, King of Tompkins, Lowell, Yellow Bellflower, Transcendent, D'Oldenburg, Souldar and Hyslop Crabs, &c. **NEW SORTS**—Tetofsky, Walbridge, Pewaukee, Hass, 2 years old, 25 cents; 1 year old, 15 cents. **DWARF APPLE TREES**, 20 cents each.

**Pears.**—(**STANDARD**)—5 to 7 feet, 30 cents each; 4 to 5 feet, 20 cents each. **LEADING SORTS**—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Sheldon, Clapp's Favorite, Beurre d' Anjou, Howell, Buffum, Vicar of Winkfield, Seckel, &c. **DWARF**, 2 and 3 years, 20 cents each. **SMALL**, 10 cts. Pears in bud, by mail, 10 cts.

**Cherries.**—5 to 7 feet (splendid trees), 25 cts. each; second size, nice, 15 cts. each. **LEADING SORTS**—Early Richmond, May Duke, Black Tartarian, Governor Wood, &c. In bud, by mail, 10 cts. each.

**Plums.**—Usual sorts, 30 cents each; second size, but nice, 20 cents each.

**Peaches.**—Usual sorts, 4 to 5 feet, 10 cts. each; second size, 6 cts.; in bud, by mail, 10 cts.

**Nectarine and Apricots**—30 cents each. Small, 20 cents.

**Orange Quince.**—1 year, 10 cts. each; 2 years, 15 cts.; 3 years, 20 cts. Grafts, by mail, \$1.00 per hundred.

**Asparagus Roots**—2 years old, \$1 per 100; 300 for \$2 by express.

**Linnæus Rhubarb Roots**—By mail, \$1.00 per doz.; by express, \$4.00 per 100.

## ORNAMENTAL TREES.

	Cts. Each.		Cts. Each.
Purple-leaved Beech, 4 to 5 feet.....	.25	Double White Flowering Thorn, 4 to 5 ft.....	.50
American Chestnut, 5 to 6 ft.....	.30	Laurel-leaved Willow.....	.50
Spanish Chestnut, 3 to 4 ft.....	.50	Rosemary.....	.50
American Elm, 5 to 7 ft.....	.25	Gold Barked.....	.50
European Horse Chestnut, 3 to 4 ft.....	.25	European Weeping Ash.....	.50
Maiden Hair Tree.....	.50	Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.....	.75
Norway Maple, 5 to 6 ft.....	.25 cts. each, \$15 per 100.	Ever Flowering Weeping.....	.75
American Mountain Ash, 6 to 8 ft.....	.50	Weeping Linden.....	.75
European.....	.50	Weeping Mountain Ash.....	.75
Downing Mulberry, 4 to 5 ft.....	.50	Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.....	.50
Double Red Flowering Thorn, 4 to 5 ft.....	.50		

## ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

	Cts. Each.		Cts. Each.
ALMOND, Double Rose and White Flowering.....	.50	JAPAN QUINCE, 5 to 9 in. (beautiful for hedge,) 10 cts. each, \$3 per 100.	.25
ALTHEA, Rose of Sharon, double.....	.50	LILAC, common white, 4 to 5 ft.....	.25
BARBERRY, Purple-leaved.....	.25	..... purple.....	.25
CALYCANTHUS, Florida, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	MOCK ORANGE, (Philadelphus).....	.25
DEUTZIA, Crebra, double-flowering, 3 to 4 ft.....	.25	PRIVET, common, 10 cts. each, \$3 per 100.	.25
..... Gracilis, 18 to 24 inches.....	.25	PURPLE FRINGE.....	.25
FORSYTHIA, 3 to 4 ft.....	.25	SNOWBERRY, 2 to 3 ft.....	.25
HONEYSUCKLE, Alba Grandiflora, pure white.....	.30	SPIREAS, in 12 sorts, assorted.....	.25
..... Upright, in four varieties.....	.25	SNOWBALLS.....	.25
HYDRANGEA, Hortensis.....	.25	VIBURNUM, (Tree Craberry).....	.25
..... Thos. Hogg.....	.25	WHITE FRINGE, very fine.....	.50
JAPAN GLOBE FLOWER, variegated.....	.25	WIRIGELAS, in variety.....	.25
JAPAN QUINCE or "FIRE TREE," 2 to 3 ft.....	.30		

## CLIMBING VINES.

	Cts. Each.		Cts. Each.
VIRGINIA CREEPER or AM. IVY.....	.25	HONEYSUCKLE, Scarlet Trumpet.....	.25
CLEMATIS.....	.30	TRUMPET FLOWER.....	.25
HONEYSUCKLE, English Woodbine.....	.25	WISTARIA, 4 varieties.....	.50
..... Hallsiana.....	.25		

## EVERGREEN TREES and SHRUBS.

	Cts. Each.		Cts. Each.
ARBOR VITÆ, (Thuja,) Compacta, 2 to 2½ ft.....	.50	JUNIPER, Irish, 3 to 4 ft.....	.50
..... Heath-leaved, 18 to 24 in.....	.50	..... Savin, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50
..... Hovey's, 3 to 4 ft.....	.50	..... Swedish, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50
..... Siberian, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	PINK, Austrian, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50
..... Tom Thumb, 18 to 24 in.....	.50	..... Scotch, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50
..... Primula, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	..... Primula, (dwarf).....	.50
CYPRESS, Lawson's, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	SPRUCE, Hemlock, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50
BALSAM FIR, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	..... Norway, 3 to 4 ft.....	.50
..... Silver, European.....	.50	YEW, English, 12 to 15 ft.....	.50
JUNIPER, English, 3 to 4 ft.....	.50	..... Golden, 12 to 15 ft.....	.50

## ROSES, ROSES, ROSES.

Our stock of Roses is unsurpassed anywhere for selection and healthy condition. All our Roses are on their own roots, strong, well-established young plants, propagated last summer and fall, now growing finely in 2¼ inch pots, and well furnished with roots. Sent by mail, post-paid, at these prices:

**TEAS**—Marie Guillot, Marie Van Houtte, Marechal Niel, Sombreuil, Comtesse Riza Du Parc, Madame Villernoz, Madame Margottin, Adam, Aline Sisley, Triomphe De Luxembourg, Bon Silene, Souvenir D'un Ami, Maimaison. Hermosa, &c., 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Perle Des Jardins, Niphotos, Cornelia Cook, Duchess of Edinburgh, 25 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

**SPECIAL LIST**—Safrano, Isabella Sprunt, Agrippina and Comtesse Lubarthe, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

**HYBRID PERPETUALS**—La France, General Jacqueminot, General Washington, Alfred Colomb, Madame arles Wood, Boule de Nieve, La Reine, Pierre Notting, Souvenir de Charles Montant, Victor Verdier, &c., 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

**VERBEN**—Fine plants of the best new and old varieties, perfectly free from rust or mildew, \$1 pr. doz.

**TERMS**—Money by Express, Registered Letter or P. O. Order, drawn on Palmyra, or Drafts on New York, at our risk; or, we will send C. O. D., parties ordering thus to send 25 per cent. with the order, and pay cost of returning money to us. Postage stamps taken for a less amount than one dollar. If you order by Express, give name of company that has an office at your place.

Address, **A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N. Y.**

The one-third off for stock by freight or express does not apply to Trees that cannot be sent by mail, nor to the new kinds of GRAPES.

# SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

The country is filled with stereotyped catalogues of seed, containing glowing pictures and descriptions. These catalogues are very costly as well as a great expense in getting them before the public. Now, we propose to save to our customers all this expense, by selling our seeds at about *one half* the price given in these fancy catalogues. **Try our Seed Once.**

**Flower Seeds, 5 Cts. per Packet, 15 Packets for 50 Cts.**

The following list includes all the old established favorites, together with many of the newer sorts desirable for hardy or Garden cultivation.

They are put up in neat packets, with the Common, German, and Botanical name of seed, with a description of flower and directions for planting on each packet.

Abroni,	Gourds, Bottle	Portulacae, White
Adonis Flower,	" Hercules' Club	" Orange
African Hibiscus,	" Mock Grange	" Scarlet
Ageratum, Blue	Heliotrope, Mixed	" Purple
" White	Hollyhock, Double Mixed	" Rose
" Mixed	Honesty or Satin Flower	" Striped
Alyssum, Sweet	Honey Suckle, French White	" Mixed
" Yellow or Gold Dust	" " " Scarlet	Primrose, Evening, Mixed
Alonsoa, Mixed	" " " Mixed	" Chinese, "
Asters China, Mixed	Hyacinth Bean, Purple	Prince's Feather
" German, Mixed	" " White	Rocket, Sweet Mixed
" Peony Flowered, Mixed	" " Mixed	Rose Campion
Balsam, Double Mixed	Jacob's Ladder	Rose of Heaven
" Apple,	Jacobaea, Double Mixed	Scarlet or Star Impomoea
" Pear,	Ice Plant	Scarlet Sage
Balloon Vine,	Indian Shot, Mixed	Scarlet Runners
Bachelors' Buttons, Mixed	Joseph's Coat	White "
Bartonia, Golden	Koufusia, Mixed	Schizanthus, Double Mixed
Blue Bottle,	Lady's Slipper	Sensitive Plant
Browallia, Mixed	Larkspur, Chinese Mixed	Snap Dragon, Mixed
Canary Bird Flower,	" Tall Rocket Mixed	Star of Jerusalem
Candytuft, White,	" Dwarf " "	Stocks, Ten Weeks, Scarlet
" Fragrant	Lavender	" Mixed
" White Rocket	Leptosiphon, Mixed	Sun Flower, Tall Double
" Rose	Love Lies Bleeding	" Dwarf "
" Crimson	Love Grove	Sweet Basil
" Mixed	Love-in-a-mist	Sweet Scented Clover
Canterbury Bells, Blue	Lobelia, Slender Blue	Sweet Peas, White
" " White	" " Mixed	" " Scarlet
" " Mixed	London Pride	" " Striped
Castor Oil Plant,	Lupinus, Mixed	" " Black
Catch Fly, Pink	Lychnis, scarlet	" " Yellow
" White	" White	" " Mixed
" Mixed	" Mixed	Sweet Scented Perilla
Centranthus, Mixed	Marigold, French Mixed	Sweet Sultan
Chrysanthemum, White	" African	Sweet William
Chrysanthemum, Yellow	" Striped	Tassel Flower, Scarlet
Chrysanthemum, Mixed	" Dwarf Mixed	" Orange
Cinreraria	Malope, Red	" Mixed
Cigar or Fire Cracker Plant	" White	Thorn Apple, Mixed
Cockscomb Tall, Mixed	" Mixed	Thunbergia, Mixed
" Dwarf, Mixed	Mexican Poppy	Venus' Looking Glass
" Crimson-feathered	Mignonette, Sweet	Valerian, Red
Columbine, Mixed	" Large Flowered	" White
Convolvulus Dwarf, Mixed	Morning Glory, White	" Mixed
Coreopsis, Golden	" Blue	Verbena, Mixed
" Crowned	" Scarlet	" Lemon
" Marbled	" Rose	Violet, Sweet Scented
" Mixed	" Striped	Virginia Stocks, white
Collinsia, Mixed	" " Crimson	" " Rose
Cowslip, Mixed	" " Purple	" " Mixed
Crimson, Flax	" " Spotted	Wallflower, Bloody
Cypress Vine, Scarlet	" " Mixed	" Mixed
" White	" Dwarf Mixed	Whitlavia Grandiflora
" Rose	Mourning Bride, White	Wind Flower, Mixed
" Mixed	" " Scarlet	Zinnia Double, White
Clarkia, Purple	" " Mixed	" " Yellow
" Rose	Musk Plant	" " Scarlet
" White	Nasturtium, Tall Mixed	" " Purple
" Mixed	" Dwarf	" " Mixed
Daisy, Swan River	Oleander, Mixed	
" Mixed	Ornamental Perilla	
Devil-in-a-Bush	Pansy or Heartsease, Mixed	
Echscholtzia, Mixed	Petunia, Purple	
Eternal Flower, Rose	" White	
" " White	" Mixed	
" " Yellow	Phlox Drummondii, Mixed	
" " Mixed	Pink, China, Mixed	
Everlasting Flower, Rose	" Carnation, Mixed	
" " White	" Diadem	
" " Purple	" Double, Mixed	
" " Mixed	" Japan, "	
Forget-me-not,	" Imperial, "	
Four o'clock or Marvel of Peru	" Musk	
Fox Glove, Mixed	Poppy, Double, White	
Gaillardia, Mixed	" " Scarlet	
Geranium, Mixed	" " Mixed	
Gilia, Mixed		

## ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Animated Oats  
 Erianthus Ravennae  
 Feather Grass  
 Hare's Tail Grass  
 Japanese Maize  
 Job's Tears  
 Love Grass  
 Pampas Grass  
 Quaking Grass

**Special List of Choice Flower Seeds—Price, 10 Cts. per Packet, 6 Packets for 50 Cts.**

Aster, Truffant's Paony-flowered Perfection, white  
 " Paony Perfection, Black and Blue  
 " Dwarf Paony Perfection Rose and White  
 Balsams, Double Camellia-flowered  
 Balsams, Double White  
 Begonia, Mixed  
 Cactus, Mixed  
 Calceolaria, Mixed  
 Centaurea  
 Cineraria, Mixed  
 Climbing Cobea  
 Cockscomb, New Japan  
 Coleus, Mixed  
 Dahlia, Double Mixed  
 Daisy, Double Mixed  
 Dutchman's Pipe Vine  
 Fever Few, Mixed  
 Fountain Plant

Golden Feather  
 Maranda, Mixed  
 Mignonette, Parson's White  
 Pansy, Emperor William  
 Pansy, Faust or King of the Blacks  
 Pansy, White  
 Petunia, Double Mixed  
 Phlox, Perennial, Mixed  
 " Drummonds, White  
 Portulaca, Double Mixed  
 Rose of Sharon  
 Smilax  
 Virgin's Bower  
 Wistaria Chinese

**Choice Flowering Bulbs and Roots**  
 Gladiolus Fine Mixed, per doz. \$1.50, post paid.  
 Madeira Vine Roots, per doz. \$1.00, post paid.  
 Tuberose, Best Double White, per doz. \$1.00, post paid.  
 Tuberose, Dwarf Pearl, per doz. \$1.50, post paid.  
**Fine Mixed Grass Seed for Lawns and Grass Plots.**  
 Pint Packages, 25 cts.  
 Quart Packages, 50 "

**FINE FERNS.**

Maiden's Hair Fern  
 Royal Fern  
 Parsley Fern  
 Ferns, Fine Mixed

**CLOVER SEED.**

White, per packet, - 10 cts.  
 Red, " - 10 "  
 Mixed, " - 10 "

**Choice Garden Seeds, 10 Packets for 50 Cts., 22 Packets for \$1, Post-paid.**

**ASPARAGUS.**

Conover's Colossal

**BEEF.**

Early Flat Bassano  
 Early Blood Turnip  
 Egyptian Turnip  
 Long Smooth Blood  
 White Sugar  
 Swiss Chard.

**CABBAGE.**

Early Dwarf York  
 " Large York  
 " Wakefield  
 " Drumhead  
 " Winningstadt  
 Large Late Bergen  
 " Drumhead  
 " Flat Dutch  
 Green Globe Savoy  
 Drumhead  
 Red Dutch Pickling.

**CARROT.**

Early Scarlet Horn  
 Long Orange.

**CELERY.**

Dwarf White Solid  
 Giant  
 Boston Market  
 Soup  
 Celeriac or Turnip Rooted  
 Corn Salad or Feticus  
 Curled Cress or Pep. Grass  
 Water Cress

**CUCUMBER.**

Extra Early Russian  
 Early Frame  
 Early Short Green  
 Green Cluster  
 White Spine  
 London Long Green  
 Extra " "  
 Gherkin

**KOHLRABI**

or Turnip Rooted Cabbage.  
 Large White or Green

**KALE.**

Brown Curled German

**LEEK.**

Large Flag

**LETTUCE.**

Early Curled Selesia  
 Simpson's Curled  
 Butter  
 White Cabbage.  
 Ice Drumhead  
 Boston Curled

**MUSK MELON.**

White Japan  
 Fine Nutmeg  
 Skillman's Netted  
 Yellow Cantelope

**WATER MELON.**

Striped Gipsy  
 Mountain Sweet  
 Ice Cream  
 Black Spanish  
 Citron, (for preserves)

**MUSTARD.**

White London

**ONION.**

Early Red  
 Large Red Wethersfield  
 Yellow Danvers  
 Yellow Dutch  
 White Silver Skin

**PARSLEY.**

Extra Curled

**PARSNIP.**

Long Smooth White  
 Sutton's Student

**PUMPKIN.**

Large Cheese  
 Improved Mammoth

**RADISH.**

Early Scarlet Turnip  
 White Turnip  
 Long Scarlet Short Top  
 French Breakfast  
 Black Spanish

**SALSIFY.**

Long White

**SPINACH**

Round Leaved

**SQUASH.**

White Bush Scollop  
 Golden  
 Summer Crookneck  
 Winter  
 Boston Marrow  
 Hubbard

**TOMATO**

The Trophy  
 General Grant  
 Large Smooth Red  
 Fejee Islands

**TURNIP.**

Early White Dutch  
 Red Top Strap Leaved  
 White Strap Leaved  
 Purple Top Ruta Baga  
 Improved Yellow Swede

**PEPPER.**

Large Bell or Bull Nosa.  
 Long Red Cayenne  
 Red Chili for Pepper Sauce.

**HERB SEEDS.**

Borage  
 Catnip  
 Lavender  
 Lemon Balm  
 Peppermint  
 Sorrel  
 Sweet Basil  
 Summer Savory  
 Sage  
 Sweet Marjoram  
 Thyme

**Address, A. M. PURDY,**

**Palmyra, N. Y.**